FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XV FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1836. [NO. 1011.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscrip tion; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Shirtings and Sheetings

84 BALES Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
— cases Bleached, do.
Just received and for sale by
H P PECK.
10-3w

MERINOES.

80 PIECES French and English MERINOES,
— do Circassians
Just received and for sale by
H. P. PECK.
10-3w

Notice.

THE Subscriber expects to be absent from the State a few months, and requests that if there be any claim unsettled, it may be presented.
E J HALE
GILES M MALLETT.
October 11, 1836

PAPER.

Just received, a large supply of very fine and common Letter Paper
E. J. HALE.
10-tf

JEREMIAH KYLE

Has just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

among which are:—
Sattinette Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Black and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Flannels, a large assortment of all kinds
Point, and Duffil Blankets
3-4 and 6-4 Merinoes, very cheap
Furs Calicoes, well assorted
6-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Linen, some extra fine
Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do
Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,
Many other articles in the Dry Goods line, which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at small advance on the Northern Package price.
New Goods to come by almost every arrival
October 10, 1836 10 tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

which will be sold low for cash or produce.
JONES FULLER.
October 12, 1836. 10-tf

SHOES.

27 CASES Men's Kip Brogans,
1 do. do Calf do.
3 do. do. Thick do.
4 do. Women's Leather Boots,
1 do Ladies Lasting Shoes,
2 do. do Morocco do.
Just received and for sale by
H P PECK.
October 12. 10-3w

BONNETS.

10 CASES Ladies Tuscan BONNETS,
6 do do. Satin Mixed do.
1 do. Ladies Lace and Florence do.
2 do. do Diamond Lace do.
1 do. Rich figured Silk do.
5 do Misses Fancy do.
1 do. Leghorn do.
Just received by
H P PECK.
October 11. 10-3w

PETERSBURG RAIL ROAD OFFICE, 1st October, 1836.

Messrs Outlaw & Lemay,

GENTLEMEN,—I have this moment seen an Advertisement in your paper headed "Base Imposition," and signed by six respectable gentleman, from Georgia and Alabama, complaining of the conduct of the contractors on the stage line between Washington and Fayetteville. The truth of their statement: we do not for a moment question. I assure them and the public generally, that immediate steps will be taken by this Company, to correct the evil, if it is possible to effect it — Messrs. Avery & Co. are bound to the Petersburg Rail Road Company, under a heavy penalty, "to run, at all times, at both ends of the Rail Road, a sufficient number of comfortable post coaches, good horses and careful drivers, for the transportation of all the travel which may offer, say for a comfortable accommodation of the greatest number of passengers;" and they further covenant that the charge for travelling upon all their lines of communication shall always be moderate and reasonable."

If these Gentlemen (or any others under similar circumstances) will transmit me a statement "of the sums of money unlawfully exacted from them," properly verified, we will refund the same to them upon application; or if they prefer it, will honor their order for the proper amount, and seek redress ourselves, from the contractors. I am instructed by our board of Directors to make you this communication.

CHARLES F. OSBORNE, *Pres't*
Oct. 11. 10-2w.

The Editors of the Columbia Telescope, Augusta Sentinel, Tuscaloosa Alabama Intelligencer, will please insert the above twice, and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.
ARCH'D CAMPBELL.
September 19, 1836. 7-tf.

H. P. PECK

HAS just received his Fall Supply of

DRY GOODS,

consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—
Broadcloths, Plain and Ribbed Cassimeres
Sattinetts, Flannels, French & English Merinoes
Bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings
French, English and American Calicoes
Bishop Lawn, Long Lawn, Tickings
Jaconet, Swiss, Book and cross-barred Muslins
Irish Linen, Bombazines, Bombazetts, Circassians
Silk and cotton Velvets, Vestings, Cravats
Padding, Canvass, Buckram
Pongee and Flag Silk Hdkfs, Cotton Flags
Cotton, woollen, buckskin, beaver, horse skin, kid and silk gloves
Bead Bags and Purses, Pocket Books, Wallets
Shell and horn tuck and side Combs
Cloth Brushes, Hair do, Tooth do, Shaving do.
Pearl Buttons, Bone do, Gilt coat and vest do
Prunelle do Fancy Soaps
Silver Pencils, Silver & double silver Spectacles
Watches, Watch Guards, Pins, Needles
Silver Thimbles, Breast Pins, Snuff Boxes
Scissors, Razors, Knives and Forks, Pad Locks
Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Percussion Caps.
Ladies' Prunelle, Morocco and Leather Shoes and Slippers, Men's Brogans
Leghorn, Tuscan, straw and silk Bonnets
Bandboxes, Lucifer Matches
Essences Peppermint, wintergreen, cinnamon, lemon and bergamot
Cologne, Antique and Bear's Oil
Opodeldoc, Laudanum, Paregoric
Batemen's Drops, British Oil, &c &c.

The above articles he offers at Wholesale or Retail, on accommodating terms. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine, before purchasing elsewhere
Fayetteville Oct 12—10-tf

Female Classical School.

THIS School will be reopened on Monday the 17th October, under the superintendence of Miss Green, from the District of Columbia, assisted in the classical Department by Mr. E. Tripp

To secure efficient instruction, Teachers of approved qualifications have been employed, and the number of pupils to whom their attention will be devoted is limited. The Committe therefore recommend this School as affording opportunity to young ladies for acquiring a thorough education and as under a good moral influence.—Reference to
Rev. J. B. BUXTON, *Pres't.*
C. P. MALLETT,
LOUIS D. HENRY,
JNO. H. HALL,
T. C. BLAKE,
C. T. HAIGH,
JOHN W. WRIGHT, } *Committee.*
Fayetteville, October 5, 1836. 9 6w

Classical School.

THE Trustees at White-Oak Academy, one mile from McEachin's Bridge, on Lumber River, inform the public that their School will be opened on Monday, the 17th inst., under the superintendance of Mr Alexander McLeod, who engages to teach the Latin and Greek Languages, together with all the Arts and Sciences usually taught in Academies From Mr McLeod's experience, and his high standing as a moral and scientific young man, the Trustees feel every confidence that general satisfaction will be given. The neighbourhood is situated in a high and healthy part of the country. Board, including washing may be had at $5 per month, and Tuition in the higher classes at $5 per qr., and in the lower, a proportional reduction. By order of the Board
A. McEACHIN, Sec'ry.
Robeson County, Oct. 1, 1836 9 3t

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an Act incorporating a Rail Road Company, to connect the Cape Fear with the Yadkin and Catawba, also to amend an act incorporating the Cape Fear, Yadkin and Pee Dee Rail Road Company.
October 5. 9 4w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made to the next General Assembly, for an Act incorporating a Bank in the town of Fayetteville
October 5. 9-4w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating a Manufacturing Company in the County of Cumberland, with or without Banking privileges.
October 5. 9-4w.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act amending the several acts incorporating the Magistrate of Police and Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville.
October 5 9 4w

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, That application will be made to the next General Assembly, for the passage of an act incorporating a Mutual Insurance Company in the Town of Fayetteville, with or without Banking privileges.
October 5. 9 4w.

For Rent,

THE Front, Rear and Lofts of the large Building recently occupied by E. B Drake, as a Store, separately or together Apply to
E FULLER, Attorney.
October 5, 1836. 9 4w.

For Sale or Rent,

THAT commodious Store and Warehouses, recently occupied by S W. Murley, and formerly the property of Mr. Henry Horn, on the corner of Hay and Winslow streets. Immediate possession will be given on application to
NOTT & STARR.
October 5 9 tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE placed in the hands of Gurdon Deming, Esqr. all my notes and accounts for collection. Those persons interested will please call upon him, and settle their dues. He being duly authorized to receive payment, and grant discharges.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
Fayetteville, October 4. 9-3w.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this office.

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN

WATCHES,

Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;
Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles—all of which are offered at reduced prices
WARREN PRIOR.
September 6 1836 5tf

N B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and all other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to

NOTICE

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—
FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves
G. B ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin Rum, and H. Gin, Madeira, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy &c
G. B. ATKINS.
Oct 5 9 tf.

Bargains! Bargains!!

G. & L. Hurlbutt

IN order to close their concerns in this place, are now selling off their STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of

Hats, Shoes and Ready Made Clothing,

Low for CASH. Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine their Stock.
September 27, 1836 8 6w

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a short time since, three Negroes, viz:—MOSES, a waggoner, SAMPSON and JACOB, both boys, they are most likely with Moses, who is a stout, tall Mulatto, of down cast look, seldom looks a person in the face while talking; he has a high forehead. I presume he has a false free pass, and will doubtless attempt to escape through Fayetteville (where he is well known) to some non-slaveholding state—he will not be likely to show himself in Fayetteville, but will be apt to pass off at the Wagon Yard with Deep River Cotton Wagoners easily. *Sampson* is rather low than otherwise, not very heavy built, tolerably black, can do plain work in a blacksmith's shop, he is about 25 years old—*Jacob* is a slender, very black boy about 20 years old, stutters very much I think if a sharp look out is made at the Wagon Yard and Campbellton Landing, they may be taken. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement, so that I get them again M. R MOORE.
Solomon Spainhours, September 26 1836. 9 4w

INCREASED EXPEDITION

From Baltimore, to Blakely, N. C., in Twenty-six Hours.

GREAT Northern and Southern Line of travel via Washington City, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Petersburg, Raleigh, &c.

On and after the fifteenth day of October next, travellers from N York and Philadelphia, reaching Washington by the evening train on the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, will be forwarded immediately by the Steamboat to Potomac creek, and thence by stages and the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad cars to Richmond, Virginia, which place they will reach at 10½ o'clock A. M. next Morning; leaving Richmond immediately, they will arrive at Petersburg to dinner, and at the termination of the Petersburg Railroad, on the Roanoke, at 8 o'clock, P. M.; whence they will be forwarded by the expeditious lines of J. H Avery & Co to Halifax, Tarborough, Warrenton, Raleigh, Fayetteville, Columbia, S. C, Augusta, &c.

Returning, the stages from the South will reach Blakely Depot (the termination of the Petersburg Railroad) at 4 o'clock P. M., Petersburg at 9 P. M., Richmond at 2 A. M. the next morning, and Washington city in time for the afternoon train of cars to Baltimore—making the trip each way, between Baltimore and Blakely, on the Roanoke, in the unprecedented time of twenty-six hours.

The above line is connected throughout, and connects at Hick's Ford, with the Boydton, Danville, and Salisbury line, and Northern and Southern travellers are guarantied against detention at any point on the route between Batlimore and Augusta. THE PROPRIETORS.
September 29, 1836. 9-6w

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from my house, in Anson County, North Carolina, on Monday the 1st day of August last, a bond Mulatto Boy, aged between sixteen and seventeen years, not very tall to his age, but thick and chunky, broad face, mouth and nose inclined to be flat, broad teeth, has a mark on his arm, just below his shoulder, said to be the mark of a hog; this mark is very plain with some hair on it, another on his leg, a scar made by the bite of a horse; I am not certain, but think there are marks on his right arm and leg This Boys name is John Beesley, commonly called Jack, but I have no thought he will go by this name The above reward will be given to have the boy secured in any Jail in this State.
H F. TINDEL.
Anson County, October 8, 1836. 9 6w

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received from New York, at his Store on Person Street, a few doors below the Market House, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes, Boots, &c &c.,

Selected expressly for the Country Trade, and which will be offered low for Cash or Country Produce.
CHAS N FENNELL.
September 21, 1836. 7-5w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—
15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds Porto Rico and St Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
50 Bbls No. 3 MACKEREL.
All of which will be sold low for cash.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.
Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

LINE OF PACKETS

TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats, will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates, free of all other charges

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at times, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of storing, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Haller & Brown, so as to advise me
WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents, at Fayetteville
August 18. 2tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—
20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.
September 7, 1836 5tf

SELLING OFF

At Reduced Prices.

THE Subscribers intending to change their business in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally to their extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE and CUTLERY, HATS, SADDLERY, &c. &c.

Which they are now offering at reduced prices. The assortment is very general, and will be found to contain as great a variety as can be obtained in this market. The Stock has been laid in much lower than they can be purchased at this time (in consequence of the great advance in the Northern market,) offering an opportunity to country Merchants of laying in their Fall Stock much lower than ever before offered in this market.
HALL & JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, August 10, 1836. 1tf

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1836.

John Averitt, vs. Noel Gainey, and the Heirs at Law of Tryam McFarland, dec'd. } *Petition for Partition of Lands.*

On motion, Arch'd McLean, Jr., Clerk of this Court appointed Guardian, *ad litem* to the infant Heirs of Tryam McFarland, viz: Duncan, Tryam and Mary.

IT having been made appear to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Noel Gainey, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks, successively, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in the town of Fayetteville, for the said defendant, Noel Gainey, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition in this case, otherwise, judgment *pro confesso* will be entered as to him, and an Order for the Division of the said lands made according to the prayer of Petition.

Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr. Clerk of said Court at Office, the first Monday of September, A. D., 1836, and 61st year of American Independence.
(7.) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr. *Clerk.*

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnetts and Florences, Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Birdeye Diapers, Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Net Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salsbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap, Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c &c &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.
EDMUND J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce*, or on time to *punctual* customers.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds Porto Rico and St Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump } SUGAR,
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry, Old Canary, Tenceriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } *WINES,*
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders
C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire. C. J. O
Brick Row, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Market Square, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,
Crockery, Glassware, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.
Also, some choice old WINES.
C. A. McMILLAN.
September 19, 1836. 7tf

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

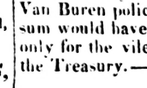
HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.
C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Campbell & Prior*, are requested to make immediate payment to the Subscriber, who alone is authorised to settle the same.

All notes and accounts remaining unsettled after the first day of November, will be placed in the hands of an Officer for collection.
WARREN PRIOR.
September 8, 1836 5tf

Cotton in the Seed.



THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive
C P. MALLETT.
August 15, 1836. 2tf

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.—We learn, from a correct source, that this work is progressing handsomely. The enterprising engineer now engaged upon it, has forty miles located, which will be let in Petersburg on this day, and in 20 days there will be ten miles more located, which will also be let immediately. For more than forty miles, this road is located along a high dry ridge of country, without a single bridge in that distance, and with very little masonry of any description, except a few dry drains.—The road will consequently be constructed at a very small expense, and, as it will not be liable to be washed away by freshets on such a locality, the subsequent repairs will be proportionably light. The timber will also last much longer in this high, dry situation. The grades are generally very easy, and a large proportion of the road is perfectly level. The straight lines are long, and are united by curves of large radius, none being less than 2000 feet, or 3 deg. curves; but generally they are 1 and 2 deg. curves. Such are the advantages to be obtained by locating a Railroad along a ridge.
Richmond Courier.

The Public Money.—What virtue there is in a resolution of the Senate! At the last session of Congress, that body passed an order directing the Secretary of the Treasury to publish every month a statement of the condition of the Treasury. But for this, the People might not, and probably would not, have known with what undreampt of rapidity the national coffers have been filling up. By the latest report, which may be found below, it will be seen that NEARLY FORTY-SEVEN MILLIONS of dollars are now in the hands of the Government. This sum will, no doubt, be increased, by the 1st of January next, to upwards of fifty millions, subject to distribution among the States. Maryland's proportion will be nearly a million and a half. If the Van Buren policy had prevailed, this vast sum would have remained unused (or used only for the vilest ends) in the depths of the Treasury.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

Wilson Lumpkin, Esq. has, in a late letter to the Athens Banner, declined being a candidate of the Union Electoral Ticket of Georgia, in consequence of having accepted the appointment of United States Commissioner to adjust certain claims with the Cherokee Indians, which disqualifies him by the Constitution for the former office.

Nash County—A sign.—At a large wedding, given in Nash, on the 5th of the present month, where there were between forty and fifty gentlemen, there was but one Van Burenite, and he would not express his sentiments. The Van Buren men are getting weaker and weaker in this section. We look for a complete revolution in twelve months.—*Star.*

A Case in Point.—We yesterday spoke of the decline of agriculture, as one of the causes of the high prices now prevalent—and of the spirit of speculation tending to injurious results. The annexed article proves the correctness of our opinion.

"A Michigan paper complains loudly of the rage of speculation in that region, and says that in consequence of it, agriculture is very much depressed, the natural consequence of the prevalent speculating mania."

If there be no mistake as to the facts stated below, the price of flour, at least, must decline. The editor of the United States Gazette says:—"In the southern and eastern parts of Europe, wheat can be purchased at 67 cents, and it will cost less than a dollar at any port in the United States."

The first Jewish Synagogue erected in the West, was consecrated at Cincinnati on the 9th ult.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

THE ADDRESS OF THE VAN BUREN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

We have rarely read any production which is more characterised by artful misrepresentation and whining cant, than this Address. It bears the marks, not to be mistaken, of its author; and, like all that proceeds from his pen, affects a great deal of plainness and candour, without the least pretension to either. We propose briefly to examine it; and, in doing so, shall speak of it with the utmost freedom. The crisis is one which demands plain language. We have no honeyed phrases for those who are striving, by all manner of means, to deprive the people of the free right of suffrage, and who are seeking to extend over the whole Union, the despotic principles of the New York Regency, alike destructive of public morals, of all manly independence, and of liberty itself.

Fraud and deception are branded on the very front of this address. "The people against the Bank," is the motto which, to gull the ignorant and to frighten the timid, the author of this address has assumed. It is but another evidence that the spoils party consider the people of this country so stupid as to become the ready dupes of any artifice, however glaring and monstrous. "The people against the Bank," when the monster is dead and buried; when too, Judge White and John Tyler are both known to be opposed to the establishment of any bank. It is true, there has recently been a contest between the people and the pet banks; and without the aid of Martin Van Buren, the former gained a glorious victory, and succeeded in wrenching from their clutches the public money, and restoring it to its rightful owners. This victory, so auspicious to liberty and the perpetuation of our institutions—this victory, which took from the spoils mongers and Van Buren corruptionists 50 or 40 millions, was greeted with no notes of triumph by *the party*, but with wailing and woe.

The impression is sought to be made, in the first part of this precious production, that Judge White is supported by the old enemies of the President, and Van Buren by his old friends. Another matter, which is harped upon, is, that Judge White is supported as the southern candidate, and that his friends are striving to create inimical feelings against the north; and the insinuation is made, that the object is to effect a dissolution of the Union, and create a southern confederacy. Of each of these in their order.

We deny, in the first place, that Judge White is supported by the old enemies of the President, and the writer of this address knew he was making a mis-statement, when he made such an affirmation. So far from this being the fact, the great majority of the original friends of Gen. Jackson in the south—those who stood by him in 1824, (when some of those who are now his most servile sycophants were his bitterest assailants, deriding his understanding, invading his hearth, and trampling on his household gods,) are now rallying under the spotless banner of the farmer of Tennessee. Some of the individuals on this very central committee *know* we but speak the truth, for we presume that one of them has not forgotten his votes in the House of Representatives of the United States, denouncing Gen. Jackson for violations of the constitution of his country.

The present Van Buren party is no more like the original Jackson party than light is like darkness. It resembles it neither in its principles, in its purity of purpose, nor its disinterested patriotism. The master spirits of the Van Buren party are a remnant of the old Crawford party—that portion of it which made politics a trade. It is the old caucus party, vamped up with a new name, which is rallying now as in 1824, under the banner of the caucus and spoils candidate. People of North Carolina, you who have more than once put the seal of your solemn reprobation on the caucus, look at the leaders of this party. Who are they? Were they found on the side of Gen. Jackson and the principles which brought him into power in 1824? Where were these democratic Van Buren men then. Where was Bedford Brown, Romulus Saunders, Robert Strange, Louis D. Henry, Thomas Hall, Richard Dobbs Spaight, Weldon Edwards, and, in short, nearly every leading supporter of the Grimalkin? They were not Gen. Jackson's friends. They were his enemies. Where were these same immaculate candidates, Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson? One was for Crawford, the other was for Henry Clay. But it is the old enemies of Jackson who support White. Indeed? What States have been more devoted to Jackson than Tennessee, and Alabama, and North Carolina? They were the standard bearers of Jacksonism. They are *now* supporting Judge White. Where were the federal states of New England? They were we suppose, oh most candid author of this incomparably candid address, the old friends of Gen. Jackson! Unfortunately, General Jackson received but one vote in all of them. Where are they now? They are for Van Buren, the federal, caucus, spoils candidate. They are "new born" democratic republicans of the first water.

Notwithstanding these undeniable facts, notwithstanding the position which some of these *very committee men occupy*, the author of this candid address has the singular modesty to pronounce that the supporters of Judge White are the old enemies of Gen. Jackson. Modesty, thy name is Van Burenism. We have adverted to this, not that we deem it of much importance, but to expose the disingenious character of this democratic, Van Buren, Amos Kendall production.

But Judge White is supported as the southern candidate, at which the nerves of the timid patriot who wrote this address, are dreadfully discomposed; and he already sees, in perspective, a dismembered Union and a southern confederacy!!! Judge White never has, so far as we know, been advocated merely because he lived in the south. It is because his principles are supposed to agree more nearly with those of the southern people, that he has been taken up, and because he is considered an honest man. Is there any thing unfair, or ungenerous, or improper, or dangerous in this? Are we to support a man whose principles we abhor, whose character we despise, who has been against us on every great question since his entrance on the public theatre, because he is a northern man? We are unable to appreciate any such logic as this: If the northern people expect us to support a man from that part of the confederacy, let one be presented of unexceptionable principles, and not one who has sought to interfere with our domestic institutions, and now occupies an equivocal position on that great and vital question. When this is done, we hazard little in saying, those who oppose Mr. Van Buren will shew that their patriotism is sufficiently expanded to embrace the whole Union.

It is a gross misrepresentation, to give it no harsher name, to say that the advocates of Judge White are striving to create inimical feelings in the minds of the southern people against their northern brethren. They have striven to do no such thing. It is true that the whig presses of the south have sought to keep the south apprised of the movements of the abolitionists, of their designs, and of their strength. In this, they have but discharged their duty as faithful sentinels, whose province it is to warn the country of any danger. Had they, from political considerations, as have many of the Van Buren prints, regarded Van Buren's election as more important than this question involving all that is dear, they had well deserved to be stigmatized as traitors and recreants. No cuckoo cry of a southern party, nor hypocritical cant of a southern confederacy, shall deter us from continuing to keep the people advised of the march of abolitionism, nor from protesting against the election of a Missouri Restrictionist, and District abolitionist. We say District abolitionist; for to surrender the constitutional ground, is to yield the citadel of our rights. However inexpedient Mr. Van Buren may deem it poltic to profess now to believe it, yet as he admits it to be a question of expediency —as he refused to give the pledge asked of him by Mr. Collier, with a view to advance his prospects in the south, to veto any bill abolishing slavery in the district, circumstances may transpire (and we know not how soon,) which may entirely change his opinions.

The insinuation, come it from whence it may, from the highest member of the party or its lowest menial, that the state rights party, the old republican party, either seek or desire a dissolution of the Union, is a wanton calumny. The slander has had its day, and worked its effect. It has more than once been resorted to, to save a desperate and profligate faction from prostration.

It is contradicted by the deeds of those who belong to that honest and patriotic party. It begins to be pretty well understood by all intelligent men, as a stale party trick, which has become as harmless as it is profligate; and however the spoilsmongers may have succeeded in prejudicing the public mind against the distinguished men of that party or its principles, the time is approaching when the calm judgment of an enlightened people will do ample justice to both

Address of the Jackson Van Buren Committee—Judge White's inconsistencies.

This address affirms that Judge White, from ambition, has apostatised from his principles, and been guilty of inconsistencies. It there is one man in the United States whose public career proves that he is free from any unchastened ambition, that man is Judge White. The highest offices have been pressed upon him by this administration, and have been invariably declined. That the spoils party should neither understand nor appreciate such self denial, is not at all surprising. It enters not into their philosophy to conceive how a man should decline high places of honor and emolument. They hate the excellencies they cannot practice. It is not, therefore, the fact, as is asserted, that Gen. Jackson overlooked Judge White. He not only pressed him to accept a seat in his cabinet, but was kind enough to be willing to make him vice president. Judge White, both in the estimation of Gen. Jackson and of the pie bald party, was a marvellous proper man and sterling patriot, until he refused to lend himself to the darling scheme of the President to appoint his pet, the Grimalkin, to the Chief Magistracy. "That is the head and front of his offending."

But let us examine the formidable list of his inconsistencies, and it will be seen how a plain tale will demolish the superstructure of this committee.

First on the list, is the refusal of Judge White to vote for the infamous expunging resolutions, one of the most flagrant and unauthorised assaults upon the constitution of the country and the dignity and independence of one of the most important departments of the government to be found in our history. The writer of the address, to make out his case, has been guilty of a suppression of the truth. He has not informed the people that although Judge White refused to vote for humbug Benton's resolutions, believing that the constitution of his country forbade him from doing so, he yet introduced and supported a resolution to rescind Clay's resolution and declare it null and void. Neither did it suit the purposes of this candid individual to inform his readers, that a Jackson majority could not be brought ought to sanction this flagrant act. So much for that inconsistency.

The next inconsistency is, that he at one time voted against the land bill, and at a subsequent period for it. It is true that before the public debt was paid—before it was known what would be the amount of the public revenue, he did vote against the bill in question; and it is equally true that when the public debt was paid, and there was an overflowing treasury, he voted to restore the money, it not being required for any of the rightful purposes of government, to its legitimate and lawful owners. If there is any inconsistency in this, then it requires keener optics than we possess to discover it.

The third inconsistency is his voting ultimately against the nominations of Taney and Stevenson and Kendall. In regard to the two first, if there were no other reason, there is one which in our estimation is unanswerable.

The President of the United States by his first nominations, declared that there were vacancies which the public welfare required should be filled. The Senate, in the exercise of a clear and undoubted constitutional right, refused to advise and consent to the appointment of the individuals nominated. It was his sworn duty to have nominated others. Did he do this? No. He waits until the political complexion of the Senate had changed; and, as if to show his contempt of his constitutional advisers, he re nominates the same persons. We venture nothing in saying that such a precedent is as novel as it is dangerous. It is completely frustrating the design of the framers of the constitution by pratically removing the check on executive appointments; and every Senator who was properly impressed with the importance of retaining to the Senate its full constitutional authority, should have rebuked the executive by voting to reject the nominations. There were other reasons, but we have not time *now* to entor on them.

That it should be a reproach to any man to vote against Amos Kendall, is a proof of the degeneracy of the times. A man who offered himself in the market for a particular sum—who advised Mr. Clay to make arrangements with Adams which would advance his interest—a crouching spaniel to his superiors, and a brutal and unfeeling tyrant to his inferiors, a man without one redeeming virtue—is unfit for any public station, and it is an honor to Judge White that he voted against him.

We defy the committee or the whole Van Buren pack, to show that Judge White has changed any one great principle on which he has heretofore acted. His opposition to internal improvements commenced with his entrance into Congress, and has continued ever since. He never gave any aid, countenance or support to the tariff system. He is the same plain, straight forward, independent and upright man, he was when the whole administration corps were besmearing him with praises. But the people have brought him forward as a candidate against the cauaus party, and he did not feel under obligations to wait on the President or the office-holder's caucus to know their pleasure; and this pure patriot, this strong minded man, this pattern of all that was pure and elevated and honourable in public and private life, is transformed into an apostate and imbecile. The people will understand the motives of the spoils-mongers, their artful professions of patriotism to the contrary notwithstanding.

ADDRESS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE—MR. VAN BUREN.

Under this head an attempt, a feeble one indeed, is made to reconcile the people of this state to some objectionable votes of the spoils candidate. The Missouri question, we are told, occurred many years ago, and it is cruel and ungenerous to "disinter buried feuds." No doubt this committee would willingly blot from the people's remembrance, Mr. Van Buren's connection with that question. No doubt he himself would do so, at least until after the election. But this will not serve your turn, gentlemen of the committee. It is part of the history of the country; and it shews that so deadly was the hostility of the spoils candidate to one of the most important domestic institutions of the south, that he was willing the country should be convulsed from its centre to its extremities, nay to hazard the Union itself, sooner than the political influence of the slave-holding states should be increased. When he gave this vote of acquiesence, as his friend Mr. Butler terms it, he spake his real sentiments. He had not *then* fixed his gaze upon the Presidency. He had no motive to conceal his opinions. People of North Carolina, can you vote for such a man? Can you rely upon him, when the spirit of fanaticism, which, in all ages, has overleaped all restraint, and disregarded all consequences, is abroad in the land? Did you in sober seriousness regard this attempt to exclude Missouri from the Union, for such a cause, as a dangerous and unconstitutional interference with the relations of master and slave at the time? If you answer in the affirmative, is it less so now? For mark you, the resolutions forewhich Mr. Van Buren voted did not look to the case of Missouri alone. They declared that *no territory* where slavery existed ought to be admitted into the Union. You are asked in reference to this question, if it is right "to disinter long buried feuds;" to scatter the firebrand of discord between the north and the south? We seek not to disinter them. But when an individual presents himself, and demands our suffrages, who himself contributed to kindle this firebrand, to scatter this discord, to interfere with the constitutional rights of slave-holders, we should be wanting in duty to ourselves, we should be recreant to our principles, if we did not meet him with a stern refusal.

An attempt is also made to exculpate Van Buren from the odium of tariff votes, under the pretence that he acted in obedience to the instructions of the Legislature of New York. Will you be kind enough, Mr. Author of this address, to inform the people where these instructions are to be found in 1824 or in 1827; or whether Mr. Van Buren was acting under them when he avowed his being in favor of the protective system, just before the celebrated Harrisburg Convention. You are defied to do it. You know you cannot; for no such instructions are in existence. These votes and this speech were his own deliberate acts, for which, in the sight of God and man, he, and he *alone*, is responsible. He, and he alone, is responsible for refusing to vote to reduce the duty on salt, an article of indispensible necessity to every family, rich or poor, in the country. Even in regard to the tariff of 1828, there is no evidence that he used the slightest exertions to prevent the instructions being given him under which he now shelters himself. He unquestionably had great and commanding influence with the Legislature of New York; and if he was really opposed to the bill of abominations, why was not that influence exerted to prevent the imposition of onerous burthens on the south?

Why did many of his particular and intimate personal and political friends vote even against the compromise bill? These questions cannot be answered. No, no, gentlemen of the committee, it is rather too late in the day to palm off upon an intelligent community the monstrous fabrication that the spoils candidate was opposed to high tariffs. His recorded acts and opinions stare such a declaration in the face and give it a flat contradiction.

The remaining portion of the address, under the head of Mr. Van Buren, is devoted to clearing his skirts from abolitionism. We reiterate what we have said in another article, that in yielding the constitutional question, in admitting the constitutional power of Congress to abolish slavery in the district, Mr. Van Buren yields the only ground upon which we can repose with any scrutiny. It is giving up the citadel of our rights, whenever the enemy shall think proper to enter and occupy it. For mistify it as he may, it becomes a mere question of expediency. Whenever the requisite constitutional majority shall deem it expedient, they have, by Van Buren's own admission, the right—not merely the power, but the right to pass a law abolishing slavery. To this complexion it must come at last. This opinion, coupled with his votes on the Missouri question, and his exertions to elect Rufus King to the Senate, should make us pause and solemnly & seriously reflect before we give him our suffrages.

His views of the expediency of this abolition question may change we know not how soon. Even now he refuses to pledge himself to veto a bill abolishing slavery in the district. Has his conduct been such as to warrant the belief, that if our rights were invaded, he would, at the hazard of his own political destruction, throw himself into the breach to shield us? Let the whole tenor of his life—his desertion of every man and every party with whom he has been connected, when his aggrandizement and interest required it, answer the question. We confess that we are so far in favour of the south, the awful forebodings of the patriotic author of this address to the contrary notwithstanding, as to desire the election of a candidate who, upon this question *at least*, is thoroughly with us.

Having noticed the exculpatory remarks of the committee, and shewn, as we think, they are a total failure, we propose to inquire who is Martin Van Buren? What are his principles? How has he been brought forward? And how supported? We must condense as much as possible. In answer to the first question, we reply, that the first we hear of him, he is actively engaged in supporting the anti-war candidate, De Witt Clinton, and opposing Mr. Madison. It is a fair and legitimate inference, therefore, that he was opposed to the war. True, after it had become popular, after public opinion had rebuked those who sought to paralyze the country in a contest with a foreign power, Van Buren, who abhors minorities, as much as nature is supposed to do a vacuum, came into its support. He is next engaged in fomenting the Missouri question, and scattering the firebrands of discord in the country, by which the Union was shaken from its centre to its extremities; and in electing Rufus King, that arch enemy of the South, to the Senate of the United States.—What is his conduct after he reaches the Senate of the United States? He votes to erect toll-gates on the Cumberland road, one of the most flagrant usurpations ever perpetrated on the rights of the States. He votes for every tariff which is proposed while he is there. Is this all? We shall see. He attends, and is the president of the caucus which nominated Mr. Crawford. The people are aroused to the danger of these caucuses, they refuse to sanction its nomination—Mr. Adams is elected. Mr. Van Buren keeps his intended course for some time a profound secret. His friends are instructed not to commit themselves. He wishes to consult the political horoscope. The signs of the times indicate pretty clearly that Gen. Jackson will be elected. He joins the Jackson party. He becomes a member of the cabinet. What does he do there? He gets up a quarrel, through his instruments, between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun. He poisons the mind of the President against most of his old friends, and especially those who were supposed or known to be opposed to his ambitious aspirations. He breaks up the first cabinet. By flattery and servility he gains the affections of the President, and *now* expects, through his popularity, to reach the goal of his ambition. He prevails upon Gen. Jackson to become so regardless of his own character and fame, of his solemn pledges, of public decency, and of the example of his predecessors, as to become an open, brawling partisan, and to bring to bear all the patronage of the general government to mould public opinion in his favour.

We search in vain through his whole political career for that eminent devotion to republican principles, for that manly independence, for those evidences of great public services, or even sterling ability, which entitle a man to the highest honors and most exalted trusts of the Republic. So much for the spoils candidate himself.

How he has been brought forward? A body calling itself a convention, in a great degree self appointed, has the daring boldness to meet together—arrogate to itself the distinction of representing the great republican party of the United States, authorized and empowered by that party, to speak in its name, and act for it, and nominate its candidates for the first and second offices in the country. This convention nominates Martin Van Buren, and seeks to put down all opposition to its unauthorized and impudent decrees, and to overawe and control public opinion, by denouncing all who contemn its authority and despise its impudence, as federalists and bank men. How many of you, freemen of North Carolina, had any agency in appointing these delegates? How many of you knew such a thing was on foot until it had done its work? Not three thousand voters, we venture to affirm, aye, not two thousand had any agency, direct or indirect, in electing these worthies. Yet they coolly gave the fifteen electoral votes of this state, and one of them had the effrontery to pledge the vote of North Carolina for the Grimalkin. Is this to be borne? Are those whose independent spirits revolt at dictation, who repudiate caucuses, tamely to submit to this dictation? What; we would ask, in sober seriousness, is to be the result of these caucuses? It requires no very deep sagacity to foresee and foretell the inevitable consequences, unless they are met at the threshold with determined resistance. Power will steal from the inactive many to the active few. A few noisy village politicians, most of them office hunters, will virtually elect all the first officers of the government. The Presidency will, in a short time, be set up, like the imperial purple in the degenerate days of Rome, to the highest bidder, to him who is most liberal in promises to dispense liberally the spoils, and, under the forms of a republic we shall have an oligarchy of office holders. Freemen of North Carolina, are you prepared for these things? If you inherit the high spirit of independence, the deep devotion to liberty, which characterized your immortal ancestors, we know you are not. Rouse up, then, go to the polls on the 10th of November, and vindicate your outraged rights at the ballot box. Determine, by the blessings of God, to transmit your free institutions to your posterity as they came to you from your fathers—UNIMPAIRED and UNTARNISHED.

NEW JERSEY.

The election for members of the Legislature of this State, which, with that for Representative to Congress, took place on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, determines in that State (as appears by the following) the complexion also of her electoral college:

FROM THE NEWARK DAILY ADVERTISER.

Electoral Election—A Dilemma.—Our electoral vote in New Jersey this year will be in the hands of the Legislature. The act of Congress requires that the election of Electors in the several States shall take place *within* thirty-four days of the meeting of the electoral colleges, which is fixed for the first Wednesday (7th this year) of December. The Legislature of this State by the act of the 3d December, 1807, (see Rev. Stat. p. 531,) requires that the election shall be held on the first Tuesday of November, which occurs this year on the first day of the month, being *thirty-six* days from the meeting of the electoral college. The same difficulty occurred twenty years ago, when the responsibility devolved upon the Legislature.

Minority Offices.—The treasury presses approving with one accord the outrageous revolutionary measure of the Jackson Van Buren electors of Maryland, affect to do so upon the ground that the Whig electors, constituting the *majority*, were chosen by a *minority* of the votes of the people. Now, it is a poor rule that wont work both ways. Suppose, then, that we apply it to Mr. Van Buren. In the autumn of 1828, he was elected Governor of this state by a *minority* of the people of several thousands. Yet he did not decline the station, but at once assumed the cares, the responsibilities, and the salary of office. So, also, as Vice President. He was chosen by a *minority* of the popular vote to the extent of nearly two hundred thousand. And yet we have never heard a whisper from any of his patriotic friends, of the impropriety of his taking upon himself the duties of the office.—*Com. Advertiser.*

No Surplus.—$40,000,000 in the Treasury! Mr. Senator Wright, as Mr. Van Buren's fugleman, you said there would be no surplus. What did you mean by that? Come into court. The people are ready to hear what you have to say.

We have a subscriber who never fails to come forward and pay the printer's bill on his birth-day. We would be pleased to see all our subscribers adopt so praiseworthy a custom—particularly that portion of them whose birth days do not happen on the 29th of February.—*Va. Free Press.*

TEXAS.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.

NEW ORLEANS, October 5.

Col. C. P. Greene, of the Texan army, passenger by the Independence, arrived yesterday from Velasco, Texas, reports to us that the day before sailing an express arrived official from Gen. Rusk, at head quarters of the army, stating that Captains Carnes and Teal, the commissioners who had been detained and imprisoned in Matamoras, had just arrived in Camp, making their escape from close imprisonment. They state the Mexican forces to be at that time, the 5th of last month, 1600—that General Bravo had been appointed to the chief command of the army, and General Valencia second; that Bravo was to have taken up his march with large reinforcements for Matamoras, and that the reinvasion of Texas would soon after commence.

Col. Greene left the Texan army in good health and spirits, upon the La Baca river. Gen. Rusk had just recovered from severe illness. General Greene and F. Houston were both in good health.

We give below a list of the election returns, so far as received, and regret not being in possession of more information on the subject; owing to the votes in the army &c. not having come to hand, we are unable to say who are elected for this county, excepting Dr. B. T. Archer, who is certainly one of the representatives. Gen. Samuel Houston, so far as we have learned has received a large majority of the votes for President. Mirabeau B. Lamar is elected Vice President.

For the annexation of Texas to the United States, and the "Constitution as it is," the votes appear to have been, with very few exceptions, unanimous.

Postscript.—Report says, that our prisoners in the hands of the Mexicans at Matamoras, were to be shot in pursuance of orders received to that effect, from the Mexican Government. We give this as a report, for we have not yet learned it in a manner which will enable us to give it as positive fact.—We are at a loss to assign motives for so barbarous a proceeding, seeing that their conduct with regard to Col. Fanning and his men was so loudly condemned by the whole world, and especially by the foreign ministers residing at Mexico.

Texas Telegraph, Sept. 21.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 30.

Latest from Texas.—By the schr. Col. Fanning, which left Velasco on the 15th inst. we have recent information from Texas. The Texan army is said to be about 2,500 strong at Victoria, remaining quite composed. The Mexicans continue the other side of the Rio Grande, and manifest no disposition to advance beyond.

We have a confirmation of the election of Gen. Houston as President, over S. F. Austin, and Smith, his competitors. The new Congress holds its first session on the first Monday of October.

LATEST FROM MATAMORAS.

By a passenger in schr. Halevon from Matamoras, whence she sailed on the 19th instant, we are informed that they were 4000 Mexican troops in that place, who were daily paraded and drilled.—Among them are some ancient corps, but by far the greater part of them were destitute of clothing and shoes and had a very miserable appearance. General Urrea, their commander had been ordered to the capital by the Government, on the alleged ground of misconduct, and an endeavour to excite the troops against the present, in favor of the Federal Government of 1824. He still, however, keeps the command, on the ground that the Government is indebted to him, for advances of money made to pay off the army, and he is well liked by the soldiery.

We are also informed that the merchants of Matamoras, were apprehensive of a general pillage, if the troops should revolt.

About the last of October, or early in November, it was supposed, the Mexicans would march against Texas.

On the 16th September, the Anniversary of Mexican Independence was celebrated with great pomp, and during the night transparencies hung out, bearing the inscription—

"*Texas or Death!*"

The Mexicans appeared to be quite indifferent as to the fate of Santa Anna.

Remarkable Snow Storm!—A letter from a friend in Skaneatcles (New York) written on Thursday last, gives an account of one of the most extraordinary snow storms that ever occurred in any autumn in this State. On Wednesday morning it commenced snowing, and it continued to fall profusely during the whole of that day and the next. It was computed that the fall of snow, but for the rapid melting, would have equalled three feet. As it was, the snow lay sixteen inches deep at the time the letter was written. Great destruction took place among the fruit and forest trees, which were broken by the burden of snow resting upon them. Such a storm at such a period of the year is altogether without a precedent in this climate, and adds a prominent item to the eccentricities of this remarkable season.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

[On the same Wednesday morning, it snowed for more than an hour, violently, here in Washington.—*Nat. Int.*

A Good Profit.—It appears by the report of the Vermont Mutual Insurance Company, which has been in operation six years and a half, that they have insured nearly $11,000,000 of property. Their losses during this time have been $39,000, and the cost of Insuring the same amount of property in the ordinary companies at the usual rates would have amounted to $435,772 17! From this deduct the actual losses. $39,000, and it shows that a Mutual Insurance Company, in six years and a half, has saved to the insured upwards of $396,000!!

FOREIGN.

New York, October 1.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ship Samson, Capt. Chadwick, from Liverpool, we have dates from that place to the 10th of September—[illegible] day of her sailing.

The condition of the money market is the most important topic discussed in the London papers, of a domestic nature. Exchange with this country is 2 1/2 per cent against England—a state of things that is both unusual and difficult to be explained. The opposition papers have availed themselves of the occasion to attack the Bank much after the manner adopted by the treasury press of this country against the Bank of the United States.

The French papers announce the formation of the new cabinet, which is thus stated:

Count Mole, minister for foreign affairs and president of the council.

M. Guizot, minister for public instruction.

M. Gasparin, minister of the interior.

M. Persil, minister of justice.

M. Duchatel, minister of commerce.

Admiral Rosamel, minister of marine.

Marshal Soult, or Molitor, minister of war.

By this arrangement it will be seen that the doctrinaires are again in power, and we shall not be at all surprised to hear before long, that the duke de Broglie is reinstated as president of the council and foreign minister. We have long been of opinion that none but a doctrinaire ministry could stand, and that of such a ministry the duke de Broglie must be the head. The King has more confidence in him than in any other man.

Count D' Argout resumes his former post, as governor of the bank.

The Paris papers and letters written at that capitol teem with rumors of plots and conspiracies.

Mr. Green's immense balloon, containing 70,000 cubic feet of gas, went up from Vauxhall on the 9th of September, carrying nine persons and 336 pounds of ballast. After remaining about an hour in the air, the adventurers descended in safety at Cliff, in the county of Kent. Two of them were ladies.

The Bank of England Directors, on the 1st of September, resolved to raise the rate of interest on bills and notes discounted, to 5 per cent.

The scarcity of money in England rather increased. The London Morning Herald has the following statement relative to the refusal of the Bank of England to discount American bills, a measure which has been anticipated.

With regard to the Liverpool and Manchester bills, founded on the export trade to the U. States, which were recklessly thrown out last week to the astonishment of the whole trading interest, who knew the perfect solidity of them, a sort of compromise appears to have been come to. On the news reaching Liverpool a deputation was sent up to confer with the directors on the subject, and they had a conference on Tuesday with the Governor and Deputy-Governor, and Mr. H. Palmer. After a full discussion on all the points at issue, they were given to understand that no obstacle would now be thrown in the way of discounting American bills arising out of fair business transactions, though a wish was expressed on the part of the Bank to check such foreign speculative transactions as would have a tendency to drain the country of specie. Between these and the legitimate transactions of commerce, the Bank Directors, if they understand their business, should always be able to distinguish; and such a declaration was therefore quite superfluous.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Friday Evening, Sept. 9.—Cotton—There has been little or no change in the market generally during the week; the demand has been moderate, but prices continue steady, excepting perhaps in the lower description of American Cotton, which are difficult of sale. The sales of the week, including 1500 American taken on speculation, are 180 American, 130 Pernam, 400 Surat, and 30 Bengal for export, amount to 15,700 bags. Import, 21,193 bags.

Sept. 15.—The sales since Friday amount to 18,000 bags, of which 5000 bags are sold to-day. There is a small advance in prices.

CINCINNATI, OCT. 6, 1836.

Another Steamboat blown up.—We learn that the Steamboat *Nic. Biddle*, on her way up from New Orleans, about five miles below Memphis, blew up, by which accident (for it is always an accident, although in England they send people to Botany Bay for *such* accident,) five persons were instantly killed, fourteen or sixteen badly scalded, many of whom will not recover, and ten or twelve jumped overboard, all of whom were drowned but two.

The Albany Evening Journal calls Amos Kendall "two faced." If Amos has another face, we advise him by all means to wear it. His present one is too ugly to be carried upon Christian shoulders.

Col. Johnson is travelling through Kentucky and making partisan speeches to his followers. If he wishes to attract large crowds, why does he not take his family with him?

The Recovered Gold.—The transportation and steam boat company have behaved in a very handsome manner toward the Fulton bank and paid all the expenses of recovering the money. This is highly honorable. The gold has been weighed, and not a dollar is missing in the recovered bags. Even 95 cents in silver coins, in one of the bags, was untouched. It did not appear that either of the bags had been untied.

FROM THE NASHVILLE BANNER.

The publication of the Extra Globe has given rise to the following *jeu d' esprit*, for which we are indebted to a correspondent:—

However insolent or bold,
Or crafty, or refined,
I really thought the *Globe* could hold
The *lies* of all mankind.

But men have so enlarged the trade,
And *lies* are in such bloom,
An *Extra Globe* must now be made;
To give their numbers room

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A Secret Worth Knowing.—We have been favored with the following Circular addressed to a gentleman in a neighboring county, a large number of which have doubtless been issued from Head Quarters, and are now doing their errand in every hole and corner of the State. Is it to be wondered at, that the Van Buren party should triumph so frequently, when its discipline is so exact, and when such active measures are taken to make every man toe the mark? The chief element of strength which the Whigs possess, is the goodness of their cause. On this they rely too much, and have, hitherto, done but little in the way of organization. We honestly believe, that the Whigs of North Carolina were as well named as the Van Buren party, that the WHITE TICKET would triumph in November by at least 20,000 majority.

We do not speak of this attempt to rally the party, in a spirit of complaint, but merely refer to it, by way of infusing into our own ranks a similar *esprit du corps.*—Let the Whigs arm themselves with something like the weapons of those they have to contend against—let them use some other means, than soft measures and appliances—let them, in a word, concentrate their energies, and not even Tennessee will give a more signal rebuke to Executive dictation, than the old North State.

It is an approved maxim of war, that "it is lawful to profit by lessons from an enemy." Let, then, the friends of Judge White imitate the activity and zeal of their opponents—let measures be taken in time to provide Electoral Tickets for every county, and let the friends of the cause make arrangements among themselves, in each county, for attending the Polls, and Van Burenism is doomed to sustain a Waterloo defeat. We will beat them any how, but if we only take efficient measures, as the witty Editor of the *Carolina Watchman* remarks, there will hardly be a *grease spot* left to indicate the place of its existence.

Raleigh, September 20, 1836.

DEAR SIR: It is respectfully suggested to you, to confer with some of our political friends in your county and adopt a plan like the following, in relation to the Presidential Election, viz:

1st. Provide yourselves, *at once*, with tickets for the "Clean Administration Electors" of President and Vice President, sufficient for all the county.

2d. Designate some two or more respectable persons to attend each election, on 10th November, with a *plentiful supply of tickets.*

3d. Let each person so designated procure his own tickets without delay, and let them *promise* to be present on the day of election, at the place designated—and be men who will keep the promise. This plan can be executed very easily, if some active men in each county will make a move. Think it and unless some *one person* will undertake it, we may have reason to complain after the election that the people did not have the opportunity of voting.

4th. The opposition have no doubt arranged some plan to circulate their tickets. Thus the people are supplied with tickets on both sides; and the expression of the popular will, is all that we ask.

For the purpose of obtaining your co-operation, this communication is addressed to you by order of the Committee appointed to advocate the election of the Republican candidates, *Van Buren* and *Johnson*. Be pleased to send an early answer.

WM H HAYWOOD, Jr. *Chairman, &c.*

P S. A copy of this letter is sent to the following persons in your county besides you, viz:

LATER FROM FLORIDA.

The steamboat Charleston, Capt. Bonnell, arrived last evening from Jacksonville, which place she left on Friday. From a passenger we learn that the forces under Gen. Call had met with some Indians near Fort Drane, and after a short skirmish with them on Monday last, drove them into the hammocks, the Indians leaving four of their dead on the field. Next day, (Tuesday,) another skirmish took place, with similar results, the Indians leaving 5 dead on the field. The gentleman, from whom we derived this information, understood that none of our men were injured. Major Pierce was on his way to join Gen. Call, at Volusia.

Georgian.

The Creek Indians.—These Indians are now emigrating by thousands to the far, far west, where the white man is already upon their hunting grounds. It is a melancholy but a necessary spectacle, that we must witness the extermination of the Indian race. The law of civilization was such with Greece and Rome, in the East, and it is so in the New world of the West.

General Gaines.—It is reported from Washington that General Gaines has been recalled, and is to be succeeded in his present command by col. Arbuckle. Also that the troops now stationed at Nacogdoches are to retrace their steps and take post somewhere within our own territory. Also that the officers not with their regiments will be ordered forthwith to Florida.

N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

General Jesup has declined a public dinner at Montgomery, Alabama, upon the ground that "it is due to all that an investigation take place into the Creek campaign. I shall demand it, so far, at least, as my name has been associated with any transactions here, public or private; and for that purpose I shall proceed to the North, the moment my duties here shall have been brought to a close. Until an investigation take place, and my reputation be rescued from the odium attempted to be fastened upon it, I deem it due to myself to decline all public attentions such as tendered through you."

Cotton.—At Charleston, 16 to 20 cents; Augusta 17 to 17⅛; Columbus 12 to 16⅜; New Orleans 16¼ to 19¼.

Cotton.—The Sales for prime lots, we understand, lie between 17 and 17¼, and on yesterday 17¾. Rumor asserts, a lot of about 100 bales superior packed square bales sold higher, 18 cts. The quality is said not to be as good as we would anticipate from the late fine weather for picking.

Augusta Courier.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HUGH L. WHITE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

JOHN TYLER.

ELECTOR FOR THE 7TH DISTRICT,

JOHN D. TOOMER.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

1st District, ALFRED WEBB, of Rutherford.
2d " Col. ANDERSON MITCHELL, Wilkes.
3d " WM. J. ALEXANDER, Mecklenburg.
4th " JOHN GILES, of Rowan.
5th " JOHN L. LESEUR, Rockingham.
6th " JOHN M. MOREHEAD, of Guilford.
7th " Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, Cumberland.
8th " Dr. JAMES S. SMITH, of Orange.
9th " CHARLES MANLY, of Wake.
10th " Dr. WILLIE PERRY, of Franklin.
11th " WM. W. CHERRY, of Bertie.
12th " JOHN L. BAILEY, Pasquotank.
13th " Gen. J. O K. WILLIAMS, Beaufort.
14th " BLOUNT COLEMAN, of Lenoir
15th " JEREMIAH PEARSALL, of Duplin.

☞ The Election will take place on *Thursday the 10th day of November.*

The Rail Road.—A brighter day has dawned upon North Carolina. It is no longer a matter of doubt that we shall have a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the West. In that great work, which is emphatically one of State magnitude, the whole West is united, and determined to aid it, not only with their good wishes, but with their *means.*

Our Delegates to the Salisbury Convention have returned, highly pleased, not only with the personal examination which they made of the route, in company with Major McNeill, but with the enthusiastic spirit which animated the highly respectable body of Delegates. Every proposition which looked to any other point than Fayetteville, and a market without the State, was voted down almost by acclamation.

We copy below, the brief account given by the Salisbury Watchman, of the Proceedings. There are some papers of high interest, produced before the Convention, which we shall take an early opportunity of laying before our readers. Among them, are, a report from the County of Rowan, prepared by H. C. Jones, Esq. and another from Lincoln, by D. Reinhardt, Esq. Those who have never been in that fine region, will be astonished at the resources and business of Lincoln County. That County alone might build the Rail Road to Fayetteville, with the profits which would result to her in a year or two from the increased facilities of getting her iron &c. to market. But we will not anticipate the report.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

THE SALISBURY INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

SUCCESSFUL BEYOND ALL CALCULATION.

This body assembled in the Presbyterian Church, in the town of Salisbury, on the 10th of October, and continued in Session for three days. BARTLETT SHIPP, Esq., *of Lincoln*, was chosen President, and JAMES R. DODGE, and WARREN WINSLOW, Esq's. were appointed Secretaries. Delegates were in attendance from nineteen counties, to the number of 131. It included as much business talent, and sound practical sense, as we have ever seen collected together. There was no attempt at oratory or flourish, but much sensible discussion, and many sound statistical views were taken of the various matters submitted. The members seemed to have come together, with the fixed purpose of preparing to act: and the impression made, we think, is most favorable to the hopes of the friends of Internal Improvement—the success of the proposition to recommend the three fifths and two fifths principle for the adoption of the Legislature, was most signal and complete: without the least halting or hesitation, one hundred and thirty among the most sound, substantial and respectable gentlemen of 19 counties, selected from all political parties of the State, gave the proposition a full sonorous UNANIMOUS AYE. We call this, not only a victory but a most auspicious and glorious one.

We copy the other resolutions below, they of themselves are not very strong, but taken in connexion with the resolution to act immediately under the charter granted in 1833, for a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the summit of the Narrows, they too are most encouraging. It will be perceived that books are to be opened in a short time for the subscription of stock under that Charter which as far as the summit of the Narrows of the Yadkin, is thought to be as favorable a one as need be: Indeed the distinguished Engineer, Maj. McNeill who was a member of the Convention, declared that the charter was without exception, as to the part between those points. He further stated also, that he was so well satisfied with the feasibility of the work, and the profitableness of the Stock, that he would take the stock under this charter to a liberal extent. We learn that he afterwards said in private conversation, that he would take stock to the amount of $20,000 (it is known that he is very able to meet that sum.) We learn also that some of our wealthiest men, in those vallies, are going in largely to this subscription. In a word, confidence is at last begun to be felt strongly in an enterprise that will do something for this rich and abundant country. If it should never get any further, it will be a most noble achievement. But as Maj. McNeill said in his remarks to the convention, 'you might as well try to stop a steam car at full speed, with the simple energy of a man's arm, as to arrest the progress of internal improvement when it had once been begun.' Whether it will be best to extend this work in the direction of the Catawba or to Wilkesborough or to both, are matters which will have to be provided for, by an amendment of the present charter, which can no doubt be readily had, and by the time the work shall reach the Narrows, those interested will be best able to determine as to its further direction. Upon the whole the result is most cheering: it is to us, who have had our heart set upon this subject, the most delighted day of our editorial life. We rejoice, we bound with hope, and we bow down with gratitude to the giver of all good gifts, that light is at last breaking upon us.

1st. *Resolved*, That a committee of five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draw up a memorial to the next Legislature recommending the expediency and necessity of adopting some general rule for the equitable distribution of our portion of the surplus revenue to be received from the General Government for works of internal improvement.

2d. *Be it further Resolved*, That this Convention doth recommend the adoption of this principle, namely: that whenever any company incorporated for the purpose of internal improvement, shall have subscribed and paid, or secured to be paid three-fifths of its stock, that the State shall stand pledged to a subscription for the remaining two-fifths

3d *Resolved*. That in the opinion of this Convention, the interests of a large, wealthy and populous portion of the State of North Carolina, require the speedy construction of a Rail Road from the town of Fayetteville to some point on the Yadkin River, above the Narrows, and thence by two branches, the one running directly to the town of Wilkesborough, the other running across the valley of the Catawba River, so as to intersect the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road at the most eligible point.

The Surplus in Danger!—It is now confidently asserted and not denied by the Globe, that Gen. Jackson intends to recommend in his message at the opening of the next session of Congress, the REPEAL OF THE DISTRIBUTION BILL! What, then, becomes of the vast fund that North Carolina is calculating on for Education and Internal Improvements? Her share will not be less than two millions of dollars, a sum sufficient to raise her from her present depressed state to one of enviable prosperity. Should this scheme succeed, all this will be lost to her, and remain to be used by *the party*, to promote their own corrupt purposes.

It becomes therefore doubly imperative on the people of North Carolina to put their seal of condemnation on this attempt, by electing the White Ticket, on the 10th of next month. Do this, and neither the Legislature nor our Delegation in Congress will dare to favor such a scheme. Omit to do it, and take our word for it, the Van Buren party, both in the Legislature and in Congress, will not hesitate to surrender the whole.

The Van Buren Address.—This dying effort of a sinking party, is noticed in terms of strong reprobation and disgust in all parts of the State. It is distinguished by a greater want of candor and truth than any document which we recollect to have seen addressed to the people of North Carolina. If time had permitted, we intended to expose some of its prominent faults; but the task is ably performed to our hand by the Raleigh Star, in an article which will be found in our paper to-day. We have read that article with great satisfaction, and beg our readers to read and circulate it as extensively as possible.

Would it not be well for the Central Committee at Raleigh to publish some thousand copies of this reply in pamphlet form, and circulate it as extensively as the poison has gone?

Col. Johnson.—The manner in which this individual is spoken of in the Address of the Van Buren committee, exhibits a remarkable instance of the lengths to which party spirit will carry any one who gives himself up to its control. He is called "a good man," deserving to be "honored by the respect and rewarded by the favor" of the people; and the exposure of his course of life is termed "political calumnies."—This is strange language to come from a gentleman and a Christian, for such the reputed author of the Address claims to be.

What pretension to the title of "a *good man*" can *he* set up, whose life has been of the most immoral kind, who has set the disgusting example of having two black wives, from among his own slaves,—of living with one such for many years, and on her death taking another of the same race; of attempting to introduce his mulatto daughters into a public Ball room in Kentucky, among a large party of white people; of declaring that these mulattoes were as good as any of the white ladies present; of marrying these mulatto daughters to white men, in defiance of an express law of the State, as well as of public opinion.

But the author of the address would have the people believe that these are "political calumnies." He knows that they are stubborn truths, which have not been, and *cannot* be denied. A contradiction has been challenged, months ago, and yet no one of the Van Buren papers has had the hardihood to deny them. It remained for the author of this address to make the first public attempt to break the force of the odium which such a notorious character has drawn on the Van Buren Ticket. We say again, that the facts have not been denied, and cannot be denied with truth.

We ask the virtuous citizens of North Carolina whether they can vote for such a man for the second office in the government: Will they, by so doing, give a reign to every species of immorality, break down the barriers between virtue and vice, and elevate the latter to the high places in the land? Can any one wonder that corruption abounds among the public officers, when it is attempted to be excused and even lauded by such persons as the author of this address?

Let no one be deceived by the idea that he can vote for Martin Van Buren without voting at the same time for Richard M. Johnson. They cannot be disconnected.—The Electors who are pledged to vote for the one are equally pledged to vote for the other. Mr. Van Buren and his friends chose to connect his name with that of Col. Johnson, for the sake of the vote of Kentucky, which at that time they expected to secure by his aid,—but in this they were deceived. Let Mr. Van Buren be made to feel the effects of his self-degradation in associating himself with Col. Johnson.

But bad as is the private character of Col. Johnson, we consider Mr. Van Buren as equally objectionable. We verily believe that on his defeat depends the discontinuance of the proscriptive system, the system of rewards and punishments, which has done much to destroy public liberty, and raise up an organized band of office holders more dangerous than a standing army. We consider Mr. Van Buren as the author of this system, and his election would fasten it upon us as an unchangeable feature in our institutions. Both the other candidates are bound by every consideration to repudiate the system. For our part we will never support any individual *for* office or *in* office, who avows or practices upon such a code.

Mr. Van Buren's hostility to the South on the subjects of Slavery and the Tariff, are sufficiently discussed in the article from the Star.

On the other hand, look at the characters of Judge White and Gov. Tyler. Either as public or as private men, they stand without a spot. Of the latter, even the Van Buren party themselves do not pretend to utter a word in disparagement. And of the former, the only *truth* they have told, is that he is guilty of the monstrous sin of being a *thin old man.* All the rest of their falsehoods are exposed by their own high and just praise bestowed on him before he was brought out as a candidate.

The people of the South are soon to choose between these candidates, whose principles, interests and feelings are congenial with their own, whose private and public characters are above reproach,—and the New York politician, the Missouri Restrictionist, the high Tariffite, the author of the abominable proscriptive system, with the *practical amalgamationist* for his second. They cannot hesitate in the choice. It is only necessary that the Whigs should exert themselves earnestly and the victory will be sure. Let each Whig not only vote himself, but use all his influence to get others to vote correctly. One more noble effort and North Carolina is safe.

The Elections.—Full returns have not been received from Pennsylvania, but enough is known to render it certain that the Van Buren party has secured a majority of the members of Congress and the State Legislature. In the City of Philadelphia, Messrs. Sergeant and Toland, the Whig candidates for Congress, were elected by 2230 majority. In Philadelphia county, the Van Buren candidate was elected by a majority less by 1600 votes than heretofore. In three Districts heard from, the Whigs had gained 4600 votes.

South Carolina.—Mr. Pinckney has been defeated for Congress in the Charleston District, by Mr. Legare, (a Union man, but supported by the Nullifiers,) by a majority of 58 votes. Other Districts not fully heard from.

Georgia.—The Van Buren Congressional Ticket has succeeded by a majority of about 1000 votes. At the last election their majority was 2600. There is now no doubt of the success of the White Electoral Ticket.

New Jersey.—The election here has agreeably surprised us. Instead of going all for Van Buren, it has elected an equal number of Whigs and Van Buren men to the Assembly, and it is supposed the Senate is Whig. If so, it secures the 9 Electoral votes of New Jersey to Harrison.

On the whole, though there is less hope of Pennsylvania than has been heretofore indulged, her strength is almost supplied by Georgia and New Jersey, States which we did not claim or expect. As for Judge White's prospects, they are decidedly bettered by the results. He of course could not have received a vote in Pennsylvania under any circumstances; but the 11 votes of Georgia are so much clear gain.

The Standard copies a part of the letter of Mr. Barnett, the Senator from Person county, relative to his pledges, (inserted in the last Observer,) but finds it convenient to stop at a very interesting point, to the exclusion of a proviso which makes an essential difference. The Standard quotes thus far:

"Should I live to take a seat in the Senate, and Mr. Mosely should run for speaker. I expect to vote for him, as I understand he makes a good officer, and discharges the duties of the chair with dignity and impartiality,"

But omits to add Mr. Barnett's closing sentence as follows: "*Provided I could know it would not be claimed as a party victory.*"

The Standard, finding that Van Buren and Johnson cannot cope with White and Tyler in this State; is endeavoring to produce the false impression that the Whigs are not sincere in their support of Judge White, but wish to give the vote of the State to Harrison. There is not a particle of truth in the statement. The Whigs of North Carolina support Judge White, because they have entire confidence in his republican principles, in his patriotism, and his honesty, and because he is one of her native sons. They will endeavor to make his vote as large as possible in the Electoral Colleges, and leave future results to those to whom they belong.

Blackwood's Magazine.—We have received the August No. of Foster's reprint of this popular Magazine, and take the occasion again to offer our services in procuring it for such as may desire to become subscribers. It is published at the very low price of $5 per annum.

News from the dead!—Yes, it is even so! The Editor of the Raleigh Standard has lately paid a visit to—(Heaven, we should hope, but have our fears as to his admission there, even temporarily,)—to the regions of the dead, for the purpose of ascertaining the political sentiments of some of the prominent men who figured in our State some twenty years ago. The result of his inquiries is, that Mr. Ramsay of Chatham, "that fearless and sterling Democrat," (who died some fifteen years ago,) is still "a leader in the Republican party, and zealous supporter of the Democratic Candidate." And further, that "Gen. Pearson of Rowan," "a federalist of the Hartford Convention stamp," (who died some twenty years ago,) is a "federalist still, and of course opposed to the Democratic candidate." The Standard says so, and of course it is—*not* so.

But seriously, how miserably ignorant is this Standard of the prominent men of North Carolina, when it has not yet discovered that Gen. Pearson and J. A. Ramsay are no longer among the living; *or*, how base it must be, when it attempts to identify these names with individuals of the same name who came on the political stage long after their death. We should of course, have attributed it to ignorance, but that the Editor of the Standard resided many years in Rowan, and must surely have been aware both of the death of Gen. Pearson, and of the fact that the *present* Mr. Pearson was but a boy in 1815, the period of which he writes.

Moreover, a grosser slander never was penned, than that which denounces Gen. Pearson, Judge Nash, Gen. Barringer and Mr. Phifer, as Hartford Convention Federalists. As for Gen. Pearson, he commanded the North Carolina regiment which marched to the aid of Gen. Jackson in one of his Southern Campaigns, which fact is, of itself, a sufficient refutation of the slander of the Standard against the dead. The living may defend themselves.

Mr. Van Buren and the Banks.—One would think, from the outcry raised by the Van Buren presses against Banks, monopolies and corporations, that they and their idol were opposed to all such institutions. Van Buren has managed of late to fall in with Gen. Jackson's visionary notion about a hard money currency, and finding it popular among the ignorant, hopes to ride into the Presidency upon it. But what were his opinions before he became a candidate? Let us see. In 1829, he was Governor of the State of New York, and in his message to the Legislature, adverting to the fact that the charters of *thirty-one* out of the forty Banks then existing in the State, would expire within one, two, three and four years, he actually recommended that the charters be renewed, or new Banks incorporated! Nay, further: he scouted the idea of dispensing with Banks altogether. Hear his words:

"To dispense with banks altogether is an idea which seems to have no advocate, and therefore, a renewal of the charter must be granted to the sound part of the existing banks, or new institutions incorporated."

What a glorious opportunity was here lost of strangling a host of monsters, and of testing the sincerity of his opposition to Bank monopolies, and all that sort of humbug! But no: the age of humbug had not then arrived. It remained for the present reign to discover the potency of the charm which accompanied the gold humbug.

Van Buren and the Surplus.—The Van Buren New York Convention in their address to the People, say:

"He, (Mr. Van Buren) is decidedly opposed to a distribution of the Surplus Revenue of the United States among the several States of the Union, although under the *peculiar* circumstances he would, if he had been President, have signed the deposite bill which received the sanction of General Jackson."

The Whigs of North Carolina are calling upon the Hon. Bedford Brown to "carry out" his and the "Democratic Republican" doctrine urged against Mr. Mangum—Resign or abandon Van Buren. The honorable gentleman finds it much easier to war upon a rival with this doctrine than to practice it in person.—*Richmond Whig.*

The Georgia Journal of the 29th ult. announces the death of General John Coffee, one of the Representatives in Congress from the State of Georgia, at his residence in Telfair county, (Geo.) on the 25th ult.

From Arkansas.—From this new State we learn that on the 19th ult. AMBROSE H. SEVIER and WILLIAM S. FULTON were elected Senators of the United States.

An adjourned question of Beauty.—The Globe, in allusion to the person of Judge White, calls the old gentleman "a Calvin Edson skeleton, and death's head." If personal beauty were the criterion of a man's deserts, we hardly think that either the Editor of the Globe or its chief contributor, Mr. Kendall, would be considered very meritorious individuals. Amos has had his ugly face lithographed, so that they who have not seen the divine original, may enjoy the pleasure of looking upon love's "counterfeit." We do not know that painters have ever aspired to transfer to canvass the features of the official editor. A "death's head" presents the aspect of a perfect cherub in comparison.

Boston Atlas.

NEW ORLEANS, OCT. 6.

As we anticipated, Indian difficulties are likely to arise on our western borders.

The Governor of Arkansas has found it necessary to call out the able bodied men of the State, in order to be organized into companies for the protection of the inhabitants from some threatened proceedings on the part of the Creeks and Cherokees, who have recently emigrated west of the Mississippi.

DIED,

In Anson County, on the 9th inst., Mr. JOHN COX, in the 83d year of his age. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and since that time a respectable citizen of Anson County, N. C. He was remarkable for strength of body and mind till a few days before his death.—*Comm.*

Departed this life, on the 16th instant, in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. ANN HARRINGTON, consort of James Harrington, Esq. She has left to lament their irreparable loss an afflicted husband and a numerous offspring, with an extensive circle of relations and friends. In the various relations of life, we may truly say that she was exemplary. As a wife, she was dutiful; as a mother, indulgent; and as a Christian, her piety was sincere. We have every reason to hope that she enjoys, through a Saviour, the rewards of a well-spent life in a happy immortality.—COMM.

Recently, in Perquimons County, HENRY SKINNER, Esq. for several years a member of the Legislature from that county, at the time of his death the Elector of the Van Buren ticket for that District.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, October 15, Henrietta Steam Boat Company Lighter, the Henry Clay, with Goods for John McArn, E. J Hale, David Shaw, C. T. Haigh, Leete & Cook, and Hall & Johnson of this place, and for H P. Barnes & Co, R W. Fuller Powell & Fuller, and Stockton & Huggins, of the interior.

Also, Oct. 20, Henrietta Steam Boat Company's Lighter the Only Son, with Goods, for Hall & Johnson, J G. & J. H. Cook, Blake & Steel, F. Lutz, C. T. Haigh, Jones Fuller, Nott & Starr, E. J. Hale, and Wilkings & Belden, of this place, and for Powell & Fuller, H. P. Barnes, Stockton & Huggins, W. E. Watts, & Co. Carr & Holland, H. B. Elliot, J. H. Brown, McRorie & Dusenberry, T. McDonald, of the interior.

DEPARTED, October 14, Henrietta Steam Boat Company Lighter, the Messenger, with Cotton, Flour, Tobacco, Feathers, Lard, Butter.

Also, Oct. 17, Henrietta Co's Lighter H. Clay, with Lumber for D. O'Hanlon

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—SEPTEMBER 20.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	45 a 50
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	16 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	25	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, (new)	17 a 17½	Salt,	60 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Corn,	65 a 70	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 25
Candles, F. F.	15	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flaxseed,	1 25	Wheat,	130 a 140
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Whiskey,	37½ a 40
Feathers,	45	Wool,	18 a 22
Iron,	5½ a 6		

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 11tf

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having returned to Fayetteville, where he expects to remain three or four weeks, would either sell or exchange his Plantation and Lands on the Cape Fear, opposite this place, for Lands in the Counties of Madison, Haywood, Tipton or Fayette, in West Tennessee.

WILLIAM L. MILLER.

October 18, 1836. 11 3w

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to the West, offers his large Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Saddles and Crockery,

At cost. Country Merchants would do well to call and examine the Stock, as they are all new Goods bought this Fall.

A W CARPENTER.

North side Hay St., 3 doors Westof Market Square.

October 18, 1836 11-tf

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for CASH:

Buch Raisins.
Currants. Dry Citron.
E. India Preserved Ginger, in jars.
Mace and Cloves.
Cassia and Nutmegs.
Soft shell Almonds.
Palm Nuts and Filberts
English Walnuts.
Boxes Table Salt.
Mustard Saltpetre.
Pepper and Alspice.
Indigo Alum.
Race & Ground Ginger.
Butter Crackers and Jamison's Water do
Gunpowder, Imperial and Young Hyson } TEAS
Loaf and Brown Sugar.
Coffee. Cheese.
Starch Tamarinds.
Scotch Herrings.
Seidlitz Powders & Soda do.

Noyeau, Perfect Love, Rose, Pep permint } Cordials

Cream Tartar. Madder.
Lucifer Matches. Camphor
Rose & Cologne Water.
Oil Lemon and Oil Peppermint.
Oil Cinnamon and Oil Winter Green
Oil Thyme and Essence Peppermint.
Hair Powder. Sweet Oil in flasks.
Superior Spanish Segars.
Common do. Bar Soap.
Chewing Tobacco.
Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff. Spanish Brown
Rose & Transpar'nt Soap
Madeira and Port Wine.
Cog. Brandy & Ja. Rum.
Holland Gin.

A large assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, &c.

Fayetteville, Oct 20. 11 3w.

The Subscriber has

20 BUSHELS OF HERDS' GRASS SEED for sale.

[11 4w] ELI HARRIS.

Wind Hill, Montgomery C'ty., Oct. 11, 1836.

J. SELPH,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from N. York, Gold and Silver patent lever, and a variety of other

WATCHES,

Gold CHAINS and KEYS, fine BREASTPINS, LOCKETS and finger RINGS, silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS and THIMBLES, steel Watch CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Having made arrangements to enlarge his business considerably, intends to keep at all times a supply of

SILVER SPOONS,

And other Ware of his own Manufacture He will as usual devote his personal and strictest attention to *CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING.*

September 21, 1836. 7-6m.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum.

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON

January 12, 1835. 193*tf*

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon,

200 casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by

P. I. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1836. 95*tf*

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves together in the practice of the Law, tender their services to the public. They will attend the Circuit Courts of Gibson, Lauderdale, Fayette, Tipton and Haywood Counties, and do a Collection business throughout the Western District of Tennessee.

WILLIAM B. GROVE.
JOHN B. ASHE.

Brownsville, Haywood County, Tenn 1000-*tf*

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-*tf*

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale that valuable PLANTATION, situated on the East side of Cape Fear river, 8 miles above Fayetteville, containing 300 acres, justly considered the most valuable tract in the County. All persons desirous of purchasing will do well to come and examine for themselves.

ALSO,

150 acres joining the above tract on the East side, fifty acres of which is cleared

And 150 acres of Pine Land on the West side of the river, immediately opposite the first named tract, suitable for a Summer Residence, being considered very healthy. About 4000 trees are prepared for getting Turpentine, from which about 100 barrels will be obtained this season.

THOMAS ASHE.

August 9, 1836. 11*tf*.

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser will please insert the above till forbid.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Syphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the sort obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J JORDAN

August 18 2*tf*

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery—and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836. 5*tf*.

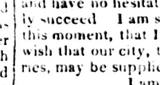
LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835 57*tf*.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2*tf*

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWELL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

DR. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th. 1836

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all whom it may concern, that we shall make application to the next Genl Assembly of this State for the emancipation of our Slave Tom, commonly known as Tom Hadley.

JAMES H. HOOPER.
JOSHUA CARMON.
SAM T. HAWLEY.
SAMPSON BOON.

Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1836. 3-*4md*

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

20 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
10 tierces loaf ditto,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
30 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
15 barrels ditto.

Just received and for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

August 17, 1836. 24*t*.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from Thos E. Ellis, of Wilcox County, Alabama, a negro man named SIMON, about 25 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper colour, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville, N. C. He is supposed to be in the neighborhood of this place, as he has been seen both in town and in the country, several times during the last two or three months. The above reward will be paid on his apprehension and delivery to the subscriber at the Jail in Fayetteville.

NEILL JOHNSON, *Jailer.*

Fayetteville, N. C. July 25. 99 tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-*tf*.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDICINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, inability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast &c

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excalent functions, thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. H. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71-1y.

Seminary for Young Ladies.

THE next term of Miss Bingham's School will commence on the first Monday in October. Miss B. hopes for a continuance of that patronage which has been hers for the last sixteen years. Her School Room is in one of the most healthy situations in Fayetteville. A few young Lady-boarders can be received under the same roof. In the next door Music and French are taught in the most scientific manner.

September 15, 1836. 6 6w

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment.)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes.
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836 85 tf

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 15 JOHN MUNN

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber has just received a handsome assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Being an entirely new Stock, selected by himself in New York. He solicits his friends and the public to give him a call, at the Store lately occupied by Norman McKinnon, South side of Person Street, two doors East of Market Square

JAS. DODD.

Fayetteville, August 26, 1836 4tf

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thomas Sandford & Co., (Hay Street.)

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE,

400 BAGS Rio Coffee.
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
30 bbls. do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron.
50 Kegs Dupont's Powder.
3000 bushels Alum Salt.
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar.
100 pieces Cotton Bagging.
40 Qr. Casks Wine.
50 Boxes marble Soap.

All the above Goods will be sold low at wholesale only.

August 31. 4tf

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834 E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Hay, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-*tf*.

GROCERIES, &c.

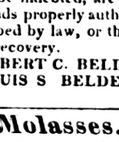
THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836 86-f



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.
—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Belden, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN, } *Ex'rs.*
LOUIS S BELDEN. }

September 7. 5-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836

State of North Carolina.

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1836.

Moses Oliver vs. The heirs of Wm Crawford, dec'd. } Constable return, Levied on Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary Crawford, Elizabeth Crawford, Calvin Crawford, Lucy J. Crawford, Mastin M Crawford, Elizabeth Crawford and Martha M Crawford, Defendants in this case, reside out of the State:—Therefore, Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, that unless they appear at the next Term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in November next, to plead or demur, the lands levied on will be condemned to be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the third Monday of August, A D, 1836.

(7.) A. C. CURRY, *Clerk.*

Committed

TO the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 26th of July, NELSON, a negro man about 25 years old, five feet 10 inches high, dark complexion, and says he belongs to a Mr. Newberry, of Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

NEILL JOHNSON, Jailer.

September 7, 1836.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods,
—ALSO—
HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,
GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN

September 20, 1836. 7tf

Notice.

MR Elijah Fuller is hereby these presents appointed my true and lawful Attorney, with full power to transact all business belonging to me, and to whom all persons in arrears with the Subscriber, either by Note or Account, will please make immediate payment.

E. B. DRAKE

Fayetteville, Oct 5, 1836. 9-w.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and former customers, that he has just received his Fall and Winter GOODS, consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, CROCKERY, GROCERIES, &c.

To which he respectfully invites the attention of Purchasers generally. His assortment is much larger than he has ever offered in this market, and will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

☞ Superior James River Chewing TOBACCO.

PETER P. JOHNSON.

September 15, 1836. 6tf

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1836.

James White vs. Coor Cooper, Adm'r de bonis non of Benjamin Crumpler, deceased. } Suggestion of deficiency of Assets.—Order to sci. fa. to charge Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Adan Butler and wife Sophia, Ezekiel Butler and wife Eliza, heirs at law of said deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*. That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks for the said Adan and wife, and Ezekiel and wife to appear at the next Term of this Court, and shew cause, if any they can, why said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A D 1836, and 61st year of American Independence.

(7) THOMAS I FAISON, *Clerk*

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1836.

Elias Faison vs. Coor Cooper, Adm'r de bonis non of Benjamin Crumpler, deceased. } Suggestion of deficiency of Assets.—Order to sci. fa. to charge Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Adan Butler and wife Sophia, Ezekiel Butler and wife Eliza, heirs at law of said deceased, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks for the said Adan and wife, and Ezekiel Butler to appear at the next Term of this Court, and shew cause, if any they can, why said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Thomas I Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A D 1836, and 61st year of American Independence.

(7.) THOMAS I FAISON, *Clerk*

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1836.

John Williams vs. Coor Cooper, Adm'r de bonis non of Benjamin Crumpler, deceased. } Suggestion of deficiency of Assets.—Order to sci. fa. to charge Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Adan Butler and wife Sophia, Ezekiel Butler and wife Eliza, heirs at law of said dec'd, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*. That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, for the said Adan and wife, and Ezekiel and wife, to appear at the next term of this Court, and shew cause, if any they can, why said Lands shall not be sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Thomas I. Faison, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 3d Monday of August, A D. 1836, and 61st year of American Independence.

(7.) THOMAS I. FAISON, *Clerk.*

Worthy of Notice.

THOSE afflicted with inflamed or sore eyes should be aware of the great excellence of

Dr. ADAMS' EYE WATER.

In the treatment of this troublesome affliction. It has been before the public but a short time, yet it has been fairly tested in comparison with all the common remedies, and with what success may be inferred from the extensive demand now existing for it, and from the numerous testimonials of its value now in the hands of the proprietor, one or two of which it was deemed proper to subjoin.

Sir—It is with pleasure I state to you, that my wife, who was troubled with sore eyes, was completely cured by using one bottle of Dr. Adams' Eye Water.

JOHN GARDNER, Green st. near 7th.
NORRISTOWN, Pa.

Mr. Fisher—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior excellence of Dr Adams' Eye Water over several others that I have tried. Having given Dr. Thompson's a fair trial, I consider Dr. Adams' by far the best, and it is free from that smarting produced by Thompson's. I know several gentlemen in this place who have tried both, and they decidedly prefer Dr. Adams'. I consider Dr. Adams' Eye Water a very valuable medicine. Yours,

BENJAMIN POWELL.

Prepared and sold by the sole proprietor, JOSEPH FISHER, south west corner Seventh and Buttonwood streets.

John R. Rowand, 249 Market street.
E. A Hoskins, 376 Market street.
John Bringhurst, 10th and Chesnut st.
Paul G. Oliver, 10th and Race sts.
Edward Higgins, 7th and Callowhill sts.
R Jordon & Co., 3d and Arch, and 3d and Walnut sts.
Joseph H Brooks, Beach street, opposite the market, Kensington.
J. C McKane, Front and Christian sts.

And in all the cities and towns throughout the Union.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7.